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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for March 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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COMPARING THE BLS-790 AND MULTIPLE WORKSITE REPORT FORMS

The BLS-790 and the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) forms are part of separate Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and the Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) program, respectively. Both programs publish statistics on Tennessee's and the nation's employment and earnings.

The BLS-790 form is part of a monthly, sample-based survey. Its goal is to provide a timely and accurate estimate of the current level of employment. The BLS-790 also provides averages of hourly earnings and hours paid for production or non-supervisory workers by industry for the nation, states, and metropolitan areas. Each month approximately 375,000 business units are surveyed.

The MWR is a quarterly survey form sent to virtually all businesses with multiple locations covered under one Unemployment Insurance (UI) account in a state. Information on the form is used to classify employment and wage data for multiple establishment employers by industry and by location. Each quarter, data collected on the MWR are loaded into the state's and BLS's universe of business establishments. This file, which uniquely identifies and characterizes U.S. business establishments, is used as a sampling frame for almost all BLS establishment surveys.

Both forms collect data used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in its tabulations of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Because the BLS-790 form is part of a sample-based survey, its data are available earlier and can be used in preliminary GDP estimates. Because they cover nearly all businesses, MWR data along with similar data on single unit firms are used in final computations of GDP and to calculate Personal Income by county.

Though the BLS-790 and MWR forms collect similar kinds of information from businesses, the specific data elements collected by each are, except for total employment, different and distinct, serving the unique purposes of each program. Neither report can substitute for the other.

The major differences in the types of information collected by the two reports are (1) the BLS-790 form collects several data elements not on the MWR form, (2) the BLS-790 and MWR requirements for wage data are markedly different, and (3) the MWR also collects data used to uniquely identify business establishments, while the BLS-790 form does not.

COMPARISON OF THE CES SURVEY AND THE MULTIPLE WORKSITE REPORT

REPORT	CHARACTERISTICS	USERS	USES
CES Current Employment Statistics Survey (form BLS-790)	Sample Survey (375,000 units) Monthly Collection Data Collected: Employment Women Workers Production Workers Production Worker Hours Production Worker Earnings Published 1st Friday of each month together with unemployment data	Administration and Congress Council of Economic Advisers Federal Reserve Bank State and Local Government Financial and Business Analysis	Assess current month economic indicators Set economic policy with regard to interest rates Input into other major economic indicators: Index of leading economic indicators Index of current economic indicators Personal income of GDP Index of industrial production Productivity measurement Real earnings Business Community uses include: Wage escalators Plant location decisions
MWR Multiple Worksite Report (form BLS-3020)	Survey of employers who have multiple worksites in a state: 110,000 employers 825,825 worksites Quarterly Collection Data Collected: Employment Total quarterly wages Worksite identification information Published Yearly as Annual Averages	BLS programs State and Local Governments Administration and Congress Bureau of Economic Analysis Employment & Training Administration Financial and Business Economists	Sampling frame for most BLS program surveys Survey Benchmarking: Current Employment Survey Occupational Employment Statistics Survey Occupational Safety and Health Survey Implementation of State Unemployment Insurance Programs General Economic Uses: Economic forecasting Industrial analysis Size of firm analysis Personal income component of GDP Plant location decisions Job creation studies Longitudinal analysis Foreign direct investment studies

With regard to the first point mentioned above, the BLS-790 form collects employment counts for different kinds of employees and hours and earnings data for production or non-supervisory workers. In doing so, it requests several employment-related data elements that the MWR does not. These include employment counts for women workers and production or non-supervisory workers and the total number of hours paid for production or non-supervisory workers.

With regard to the wage issue, the MWR collects wage data for all employees for an entire quarter. This contrasts with the BLS-790 form, which collects hours and earnings data for only production or non-supervisory workers and for only the pay period including the 12th of the month.

The third and final difference between the two forms is that the MWR form, in addition to collecting employment and wage data, also requests employers to provide or update identification information. Specifically, this information includes the name, physical location address, and worksite description of each of an employer's worksites. The BLS-790 form does not collect these specific establishment-level data elements.

The differences in the types of data collected by the two forms reflect their dissimilar uses. MWR data are used to update the BLS universe of business establishments and to compute monthly employment and total quarterly wages each quarter. BLS-790 data are used to produce more timely employment counts for different types of workers and to estimate hourly and weekly earnings for production or non-supervisory workers.

Although some employers may feel that the MWR represents a new data request, in fact, it does not. The MWR form actually replaces existing state data collection forms called statistical supplements and is designed to ease employer reporting burden by standardizing reporting requirements of multi-state and multi-location employers throughout the U.S.

On the previous page is a chart showing (1) the different characteristics of the two forms, including data elements collected, (2) the users of data collected by the CES and ES-202 programs, and (3) the uses of data collected by the programs.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	March			March	
County	1991	1992	County	1991	1992
Anderson	3.9	5.7	Lauderdale	11.6	7.9
Bedford	9.5	8.5	Lawrence	8.2	7.2
Benton	8.7	7.8	Lewis	9.4	8.2
Bledsoe	8.0	7.2	Lincoln	11.6	7.0
Blount	6.6	7.3	Loudon	6.6	7.4
Bradley	6.3	6.7	Macon	11.2	7.4
Campbell	17.9	18.6	Madison	5.0	5.8
Cannon	8.4	8.2	Marion	10.5	11.7
Carroll	7.4	7.3	Marshall	8.5	5.7
Carter	6.6	7.2	Maury	8.0	8.6
Cheatham	5.2	6.6	McMinn	10.2	10.2
Chester	6.3	6.5	McNairy	8.5	9.3
Claiborne	8.7	6.6	Meigs	12.7	13.6
Clay	4.0	7.1	Monroe	12.8	9.8
Cocke	17.5	18.1	Montgomery	8.7	7.6
Coffee	7.5	7.0	Moore	9.0	7.6
Crockett	7.5	6.9	Morgan	7.7	9.8
Cumberland	10.8	10.2	Obion	7.7	10.7
Davidson	3.3	5.0	Overton	13.6	12.2
Decatur	9.4	13.3	Perry	11.6	8.2
DeKalb	6.9	7.2	Pickett	5.8	6.9
Dickson	7.1	8.3	Polk	17.3	15.2
Dyer	7.3	8.4	Putnam	9.6	7.1
Fayette	8.4	8.5	Rhea	12.1	10.8
Fentress	10.2	9.7	Roane	6.5	7.0
Franklin	6.4	6.1	Robertson	8.3	7.1
Gibson	9.0	8.8	Rutherford	5.4	5.3
Giles	7.8	9.6	Scott	11.9	15.4
Grainger	10.7	8.7	Sequatchie	8.9	12.9
Greene	14.6	14.0	Sevier	17.3	18.9
Grundy	12.0	15.6	Shelby	4.8	5.7
Hamblen	10.7	8.2	Smith	8.9	6.8
Hamilton	5.9	6.0	Stewart	7.7	8.9
Hancock	7.1	6.8	Sullivan	3.9	5.0
Hardeman	7.6	7.6	Sumner	6.3	7.2
Hardin	11.2	11.4	Tipton	7.7	8.3
Hawkins	7.2	7.1	Trousdale	6.8	7.9
Haywood	10.5	8.2	Unicoi	14.9	10.8
Henderson	9.8	10.5	Union	8.7	4.6
Henry	6.6	7.4	Van Buren	9.1	9.2
Hickman	11.3	9.9	Warren	9.0	9.0
Houston	11.0	12.9	Washington	5.4	5.6
Humphreys	15.3	18.2	Wayne	6.8	6.4
Jackson	10.1	9.3	Weakley	5.3	6.7
Jefferson	10.9	11.9	White	15.2	12.1
Johnson	9.9	12.7	Williamson	3.5	4.0
Knox	4.1	4.8	Wilson	5.4	6.1
Lake	7.4	10.4			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	March 1991				Revised February 1992				Preliminary March 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,250,000	116,834,000	8,416,000	6.7	126,287,000	117,043,000	9,244,000	7.3	126,590,000	117,348,000	9,242,000	7.3
TENNESSEE[2]	2,416,800	2,260,000	156,800	6.5	2,408,700	2,235,500	173,200	7.2	2,427,600	2,262,800	164,800	6.8
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,443,000	115,639,000	8,804,000	7.1	125,385,000	115,224,000	10,161,000	8.1	125,797,000	116,106,000	9,691,000	7.7
TENNESSEE[2]	2,388,900	2,228,500	160,400	6.7	2,385,100	2,203,800	181,300	7.6	2,400,100	2,231,600	168,500	7.0
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	210,900	198,000	12,900	6.1	214,200	199,700	14,500	6.8	214,000	200,000	14,000	6.5
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	224,900	212,100	12,800	5.7	229,700	214,100	15,600	6.8	229,800	215,400	14,400	6.3
KNOXVILLE	289,300	271,300	18,000	6.2	290,600	268,800	21,800	7.5	292,800	272,300	20,500	7.0
MEMPHIS	466,900	442,200	24,700	5.3	460,500	431,700	28,800	6.3	463,600	436,300	27,300	5.9
NASHVILLE	525,600	499,300	26,300	5.0	519,600	489,100	30,500	5.9	522,500	493,800	28,700	5.5

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

The unemployment rate in Tennessee fell to 6.8 percent in March, down four-tenths of a percentage point from February. Tennessee's March unemployment rate was lower than the national rate of 7.3 percent, which was unchanged from February. The unemployment rates were higher than March a year ago when the national rate was 6.7 percent, and Tennessee's rate was 6.5 percent.

Across the state, 84 counties showed a decrease in unemployment, seven counties increased, and four counties remained the same. Williamson County at 4.0 percent, down from 4.3 percent, recorded the state's lowest unemployment rate. Sevier County at 18.9 percent, down from 21.2 percent, recorded the state's highest unemployment rate.

From February to March, total nonagricultural employment increased by 34,300 with the goods-producing sectors accounting for 3,700 jobs and service-producing sectors increasing by 30,600. Durable goods increased in both furniture and fixtures and primary metals industries due to recalls. A seasonal increase of 400 was reported in paper and allied products. Major employment increases occurred in government, which was up by 20,100 with 19,400 jobs attributed to the temporary hiring of election poll workers by local government. Services were up by 4,600 and trade increased by 4,500 due primarily to tourist related industries and some increases in building materials and gardening supplies. The declines in employment occurred in fewer industries and were less severe than last month. Electronic and other electrical equipment was down by 200 and apparel was down by 200.

Over the year, total nonagricultural employment increased by 22,200. In the goods-producing industries, gains in manufacturing were almost totally offset by losses in mining and construction. Durable goods employment rose by 5,300, with sizable advances in furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, industrial machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment. Losses in the apparel industry accounted for a major portion of the overall decline in nondurable goods. Excluding the temporary poll workers, employment in service producing establishments was up by 2,700 over the year. Most of the increase occurred in retail trade, business services, and health services.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

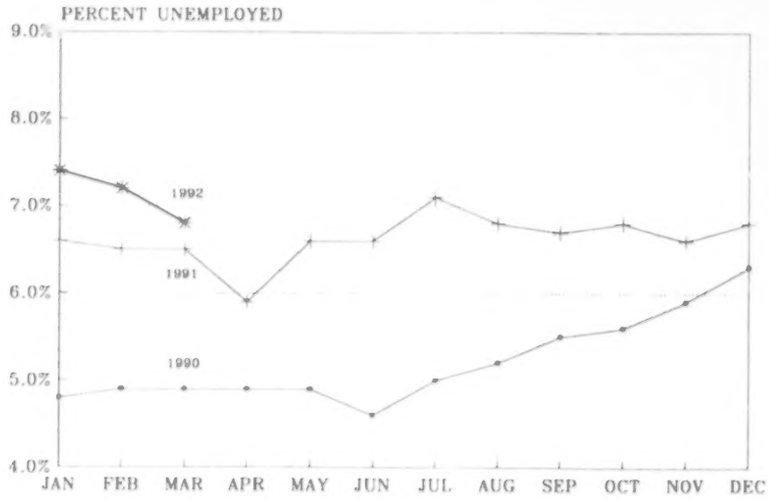
Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	2,156.4	2,144.3	2,178.6	22.2	34.3
Goods Producing	587.8	584.2	587.9	0.1	3.7
Manufacturing	498.4	499.7	501.4	3.0	1.7
Durable Goods	245.3	249.6	250.6	5.3	1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	18.1	18.0	18.2	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.4	26.0	26.3	0.9	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	12.9	12.7	12.9	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.2	14.7	15.0	-0.2	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	40.9	41.8	41.8	0.9	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	36.4	38.8	38.9	2.5	0.1
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.8	34.6	34.4	-0.4	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	40.0	41.8	41.8	1.8	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.4	10.4	-0.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.8	10.9	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	253.1	250.1	250.8	-2.3	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	37.1	36.9	37.0	-0.1	0.1
Meat Products	8.3	7.9	7.8	-0.5	-0.1
Tobacco	1.5	1.2	1.2	-0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	20.1	19.6	19.8	-0.3	0.2
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.9	0.2	0.2
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.7	59.2	59.0	-1.7	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	21.2	20.6	21.0	-0.2	0.4
Printing & Publishing	37.3	37.0	36.9	-0.4	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.4	39.1	39.3	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.0	27.7	27.8	0.8	0.1
Leather & Leather Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	5.6	5.1	5.2	-0.4	0.1
Construction	83.8	79.4	81.3	-2.5	1.9
Service Producing	1,568.6	1,560.1	1,590.7	22.1	30.6
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.2	112.7	113.5	-3.7	0.8
Transportation	88.8	85.5	86.3	-2.5	0.8
Communications & Public Utilities	28.4	27.2	27.2	-1.2	0.0
Trade	501.5	496.8	501.3	-0.2	4.5
Wholesale Trade	127.1	124.8	125.2	-1.9	0.4
Durable Goods	71.8	70.2	70.1	-1.7	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	55.3	54.6	55.1	-0.2	0.5
Retail Trade	374.4	372.0	376.1	1.7	4.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.0	13.4	13.9	-0.1	0.5
Retail General Merchandise	53.6	54.5	54.7	1.1	0.2
Food Stores	64.5	65.2	65.3	0.8	0.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.3	40.0	40.1	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.9	21.1	21.1	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.7	13.5	13.6	-0.1	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	124.4	121.8	124.9	0.5	3.1
Miscellaneous Retail	43.0	42.5	42.5	-0.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	103.1	102.1	102.7	-0.4	0.6
Finance	47.4	47.0	47.2	-0.2	0.2
Insurance	35.8	35.5	35.7	-0.1	0.2
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.9	19.6	19.8	-0.1	0.2
Services	489.3	494.7	499.3	10.0	4.6
Hotels & Other Lodging	28.4	25.2	26.1	-2.3	0.9
Personal Services	25.0	23.5	23.8	-1.2	0.3
Business Services	93.4	95.3	96.2	2.8	0.9
Health Services	160.4	166.9	166.9	6.5	0.0
Hospitals	73.8	76.8	76.7	2.9	-0.1
Government	357.5	353.8	373.9	16.4	20.1
Federal	62.9	58.2	58.5	-4.4	0.3
State**	92.8	92.7	92.7	-0.1	0.0
State Education	48.0	48.9	48.9	0.9	0.0
Local**	201.8	202.9	222.7	20.9	19.8
Local Education	102.3	103.5	103.6	1.3	0.1

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$384.16	$400.40	$400.60	39.2	40.0	40.1	$9.80	$10.01	$9.99
Durable Goods	392.96	417.28	417.91	38.3	40.2	40.3	10.26	10.38	10.37
Lumber & Wood Products	256.30	274.92	275.71	38.6	39.5	39.6	6.64	6.96	6.98
Furniture & Fixtures	300.95	329.20	343.55	35.7	36.7	37.1	8.43	8.97	9.26
Stone, Clay, & Glass	502.10	504.78	509.29	40.2	42.1	42.3	12.49	11.99	12.04
Primary Metal Industries	524.45	518.70	520.38	42.5	42.0	42.9	12.34	12.35	12.13
Fabricated Metal Products	427.57	428.13	427.58	39.7	39.9	40.3	10.77	10.73	10.61
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	384.74	425.43	423.58	39.1	42.5	42.4	9.84	10.01	9.99
Instruments & Related Products	392.61	412.27	429.29	39.3	40.9	41.8	9.99	10.08	10.27
Nondurable Goods	374.40	382.48	382.08	40.0	39.8	39.8	9.36	9.61	9.60
Food & Kindred Products	375.87	391.04	383.88	40.9	41.6	41.5	9.19	9.40	9.25
Textile Mill Products	324.10	334.49	331.64	42.2	41.5	41.3	7.68	8.06	8.03
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.97	244.57	245.46	36.6	37.0	36.8	6.42	6.61	6.67
Paper & Allied Products	534.54	560.28	553.32	43.6	43.5	43.5	12.26	12.88	12.72
Chemical & Allied Products	532.34	499.65	488.78	43.0	40.1	39.9	12.38	12.46	12.25
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	457.44	467.19	469.84	41.1	41.9	42.1	11.13	11.15	11.16
Leather & Leather Products	246.77	264.16	275.02	38.2	37.9	38.9	6.46	6.97	7.07

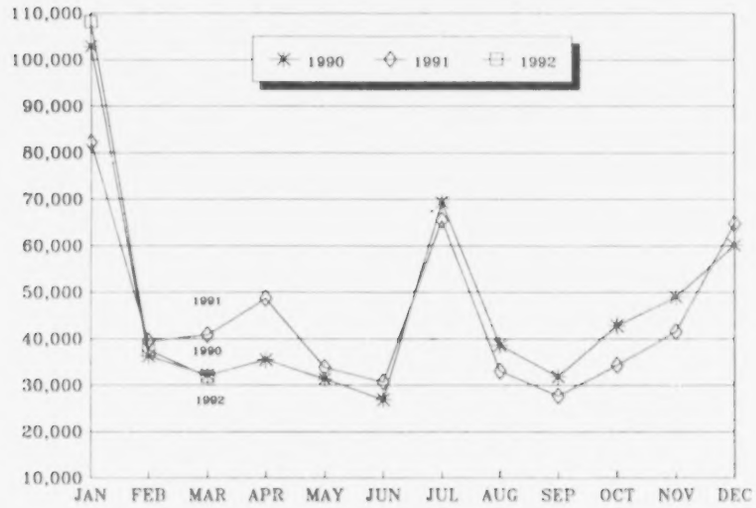
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



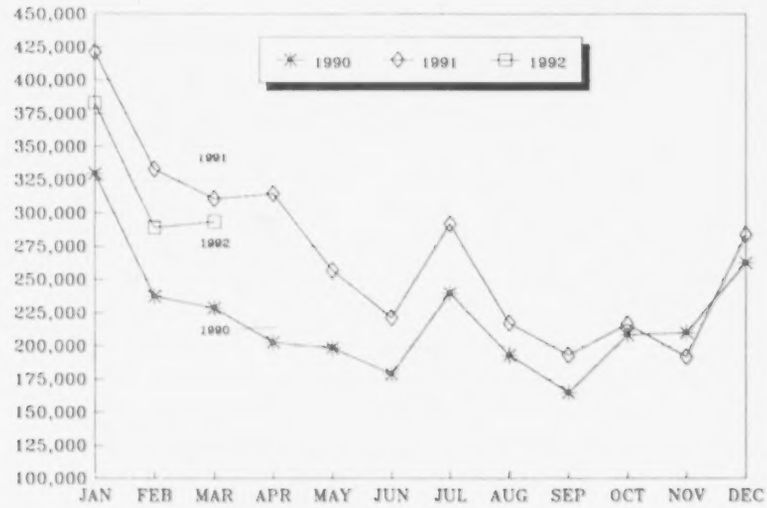
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
Initial Claims	40,840	37,570	31,810
Continued Weeks Claimed	310,911	289,184	293,543
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,249	4,665	4,479
Appeals Decisions	1,724	1,783	2,038
Lower Authority	1,462	1,486	1,607
Higher Authority	261	297	431
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$31,832,561	$30,920,283	$31,838,724
Benefit Weeks Paid	284,316	260,213	269,714
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$116	$120	$121
First Payments	17,601	17,446	13,374
Final Payments	6,008	5,735	7,195
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$592,000,628	$551,813,105	$534,702,101

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,108,831	$1,608,439	$1,379,134
Benefit Weeks Claimed	5,472	7,634	7,019
Initial Claims	327	374	337
Continued Weeks Claimed	5,246	7,416	6,633
Appeals Decisions	21	16	11
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$191,931	$909,883	$1,005,748
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,155	4,901	5,380
Initial Claims	169	447	495
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,263	5,171	5,607
Appeals Decisions	4	11	21

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,300 jobs from February to March and grew by 5,500 jobs over the year. Local government increased by 800 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+500) and retail trade (+300). The largest decrease of 400 jobs occurred in industrial machinery.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	197.8	202.0	203.3	5.5	1.3
Goods Producing	51.5	50.9	50.4	-1.1	-0.5
Manufacturing	44.3	43.8	43.3	-1.0	-0.5
Durable Goods	16.6	16.4	15.9	-0.7	-0.5
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	-0.2	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	3.0	2.6	-0.4	-0.4
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.4	27.4	-0.3	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.7	6.8	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	-0.3	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.4	6.4	-0.1	0.0
Service Producing	146.3	151.1	152.9	6.6	1.8
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.3	51.0	51.4	4.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade	11.3	13.8	13.9	2.6	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.7	6.7	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	7.1	7.2	3.0	0.1
Retail Trade	36.0	37.2	37.5	1.5	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.2	13.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	43.2	44.1	44.6	1.4	0.5
Government	34.2	34.5	35.3	1.1	0.8
Federal	7.6	7.0	7.0	-0.6	0.0
State & Local	26.6	27.5	28.3	1.7	0.8
State	7.1	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.0
Local	19.5	20.3	21.1	1.6	0.8

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Mar 1991	Feb 1992	Mar 1992
All Manufacturing	359.31	388.86	387.39	40.6	41.5	41.3	8.85	9.37	9.38
Durable Goods	357.69	414.69	417.78	40.1	42.1	42.5	8.92	9.85	9.83
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	302.12	344.34	390.15	39.7	39.9	42.5	7.61	8.63	9.18
Primary Metal Industries	376.94	431.28	449.51	38.7	42.2	44.2	9.74	10.22	10.17
Fabricated Metal Products	353.03	453.61	448.51	37.2	41.2	40.7	9.49	11.01	11.02
Machinery, Except Electrical	453.74	445.67	448.22	41.1	40.7	40.6	11.04	10.95	11.04
Nondurable Goods	360.80	371.54	368.65	41.0	41.1	40.6	8.80	9.04	9.08
Textile Mill Products	329.62	329.64	324.00	41.1	41.0	40.5	8.02	8.04	8.00
Knitting Mills	278.81	297.25	303.65	43.7	46.3	45.8	6.38	6.42	6.63
Paper and Allied Products	533.23	526.92	526.95	48.3	45.7	45.0	11.04	11.53	11.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	549.25	571.97	570.14	44.8	43.2	42.9	12.26	13.24	13.29

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,400 jobs from February to March and increased by 5,100 over the year. Local government increased by 1,200 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers.

Trade experienced a seasonal increase of 200 jobs. No other industry reported a change greater than 100.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	173.9	177.6	179.0	5.1	1.4
Goods Producing	61.9	63.2	63.1	1.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	53.8	54.2	54.0	0.2	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.9	21.5	21.3	-0.6	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.7	4.4	4.3	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.6	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	4.9	4.9	-0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.9	32.7	32.7	0.8	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.8	4.2	4.1	0.3	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.4	17.4	0.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	8.1	9.0	9.1	1.0	0.1
Service Producing	112.0	114.4	115.9	3.9	1.5
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	38.8	39.0	39.2	0.4	0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.2	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	30.6	30.9	31.0	0.4	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.0
Services	35.8	37.4	37.4	1.6	0.0
Government	25.5	26.0	27.3	1.8	1.3
Federal	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.1
State & Local	22.6	23.2	24.4	1.8	1.2
State	6.4	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.0
Local	16.2	16.7	17.9	1.7	1.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$421.43	$376.49	$379.39	40.6	38.3	38.4	$10.38	$9.83	$9.88
Durable Goods	404.56	367.85	365.72	40.7	39.3	38.7	9.94	9.36	9.45
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	464.62	430.54	441.41	43.1	41.2	41.8	10.78	10.45	10.56
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	351.66	290.05	290.70	38.1	35.2	34.2	9.23	8.24	8.50
Nondurable Goods	434.83	383.14	389.64	40.6	37.6	38.2	10.71	10.19	10.20
Food & Kindred Products	370.18	425.06	446.62	41.5	40.1	40.2	8.92	10.60	11.11
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	229.48	228.54	232.79	41.2	37.9	38.1	5.57	6.03	6.11

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,400 jobs from February to March and grew by 6,300 jobs over the year. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+1,600), retail trade (+1,300), and construction (+400). Local government increased by 1,600 jobs due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	266.3	268.2	272.6	6.3	4.4
Goods Producing	62.5	63.9	64.0	1.5	0.1
Manufacturing	49.7	51.0	50.7	1.0	-0.3
Durable Goods	30.0	31.0	30.9	0.9	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.1	22.7	22.7	0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	19.7	20.0	19.8	0.1	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.1	2.8	2.8	-0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.4	8.8	8.7	0.3	-0.1
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.0	-0.1	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	11.4	11.5	11.9	0.5	0.4
Service Producing	203.8	204.3	208.6	4.8	4.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.2	10.1	-0.3	-0.1
Trade	69.1	67.8	69.0	-0.1	1.2
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	14.9	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.9	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.9	6.0	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	53.8	52.8	54.1	0.3	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.6	9.4	9.4	-0.2	0.0
Services	61.7	63.2	64.8	3.1	1.6
Government	53.0	53.7	55.3	2.3	1.6
Federal	7.1	6.9	7.0	-0.1	0.1
State & Local	45.9	46.8	48.3	2.4	1.5
State	22.5	22.4	22.3	-0.2	-0.1
Local	23.4	24.4	26.0	2.6	1.6

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$382.98	$408.18	$406.00	39.0	39.9	40.0	$9.82	$10.23	$10.15
Durable Goods	417.78	444.29	437.78	39.6	41.1	40.8	10.55	10.81	10.73
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	397.23	411.41	403.08	40.7	42.9	41.9	9.76	9.59	9.62
Machinery, Except Electrical	371.84	419.83	458.83	39.6	44.1	45.7	9.39	9.52	10.04
Nondurable Goods	333.76	355.64	357.98	38.1	38.2	38.7	8.76	9.31	9.25
Food and Kindred Products	305.31	359.33	358.41	37.6	39.1	39.0	8.12	9.19	9.19
Textile Mill Products	351.88	304.52	314.25	38.0	33.5	33.9	9.26	9.09	9.27
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	280.60	298.72	301.64	39.3	39.1	39.9	7.14	7.64	7.56

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 6,800 jobs between February and March. The largest increase of 3,500 jobs was reported in local government due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Retail trade increased by 1,100 jobs due to the opening of new stores and seasonal factors. Other seasonal increases were reported in services (+600), paper and allied products (+400), transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300), and finance, insurance, and real estate (+200). Federal government increased by 300 jobs due to the tax season.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	469.0	466.7	473.5	4.5	6.8
Goods Producing	77.1	76.7	77.5	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing	59.1	59.1	59.8	0.7	0.7
Durable Goods	26.0	26.3	26.6	0.6	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.4	5.4	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.6	5.8	5.9	0.3	0.1
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.1	32.8	33.2	0.1	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	7.0	7.1	7.1	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.7	7.4	7.8	0.1	0.4
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	18.0	17.6	17.7	-0.3	0.1
Service Producing	391.9	390.0	396.0	4.1	6.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	47.3	46.4	46.7	-0.6	0.3
Trade	121.3	120.0	121.1	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	37.5	38.1	38.1	0.6	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.3	23.4	23.4	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.2	14.7	14.7	0.5	0.0
Retail Trade	83.8	81.9	83.0	-0.8	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.7	24.9	25.1	0.4	0.2
Services	119.9	119.5	120.1	0.2	0.6
Government	78.7	79.2	83.0	4.3	3.8
Federal	20.9	20.2	20.5	-0.4	0.3
State & Local	57.8	59.0	62.5	4.7	3.5
State	13.9	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
Local	43.9	45.1	48.6	4.7	3.5

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

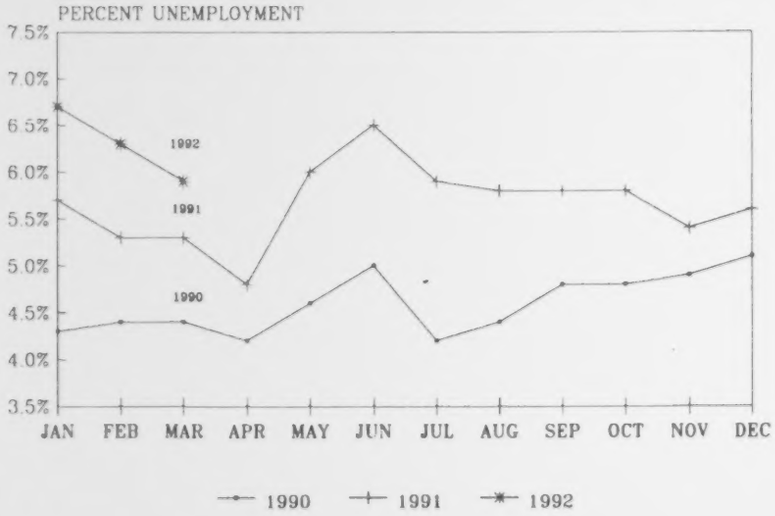
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistucal Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$420.62	$430.36	$425.80	40.6	41.5	41.3	$10.36	$10.37	$10.31
Durable Goods	364.72	379.64	381.57	37.6	39.3	39.5	9.70	9.66	9.66
Lumber and Wood Products	242.50	263.74	260.29	38.8	39.9	39.8	6.25	6.61	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	305.75	287.68	313.62	38.9	39.3	39.8	7.86	7.32	7.88
Nondurable Goods	469.58	477.20	468.07	43.2	43.5	43.1	10.87	10.97	10.86
Food and Kindred Products	371.82	409.81	397.32	42.3	44.4	44.0	8.79	9.23	9.03
Paper and Allied Products	521.08	534.89	496.69	43.1	45.6	43.8	12.09	11.73	11.34
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	611.94	579.31	563.33	47.0	43.2	43.2	13.02	13.41	13.04

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 6,300 jobs between February and March. Local government increased by 3,100 due to the temporary hiring of election poll workers. Seasonal increases occurred in services (+2,400) and retail trade (+800). Machinery and electrical equipment decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	March 1991	Revised February 1992	Preliminary March 1992	Net Change Mar. 1991 to Mar. 1992	Net Change Feb. 1992 to Mar. 1992
TOTAL	492.0	491.5	497.8	5.8	6.3
Goods Producing	106.0	106.0	105.8	-0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	85.9	87.9	87.6	1.7	-0.3
Durable Goods	47.2	48.6	48.6	1.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.8	15.4	15.2	0.4	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	10.8	11.6	11.7	0.9	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	38.7	39.3	39.0	0.3	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.1	14.2	14.1	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.6	5.9	5.8	0.2	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	-0.2	-0.1
Mining & Construction	20.1	18.1	18.2	-1.9	0.1
Service Producing	386.0	385.5	392.0	6.0	6.5
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.5	28.4	28.4	-0.1	0.0
Trade	119.9	120.4	121.3	1.4	0.9
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.4	31.5	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.3	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.2	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	88.2	89.0	89.8	1.6	0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.9	30.9	30.9	0.0	0.0
Services	136.2	135.8	138.2	2.0	2.4
Government	70.5	70.0	73.2	2.7	3.2
Federal	10.4	10.1	10.1	-0.3	0.0
State & Local	60.1	59.9	63.1	3.0	3.2
State	23.9	23.2	23.3	-0.6	0.1
Local	36.2	36.7	39.8	3.6	3.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

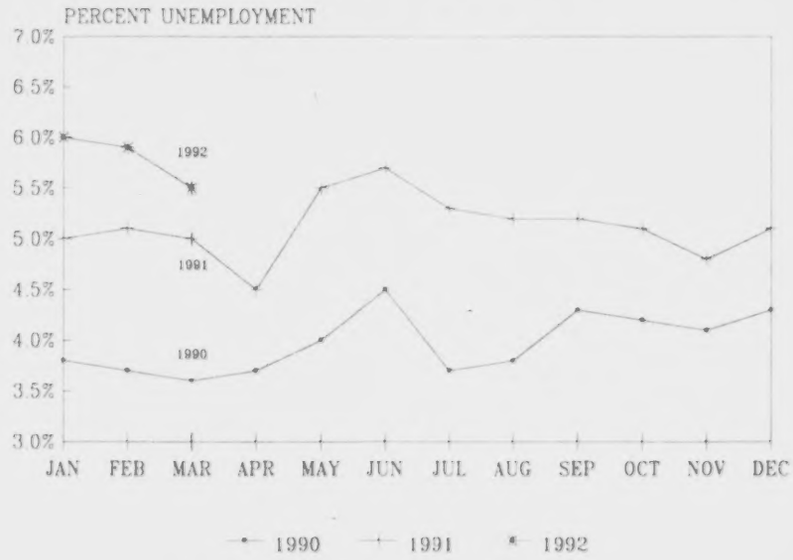
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992
All Manufacturing	$447.93	$439.16	$445.04	40.5	39.6	39.7	$11.06	$11.09	$11.21
Durable Goods	462.51	479.57	486.45	39.7	41.2	41.4	11.65	11.64	11.75
Nondurable Goods	425.57	381.85	385.31	41.6	37.4	37.3	10.23	10.21	10.33
Food and Kindred Products	441.41	405.25	408.53	42.2	41.1	41.9	10.46	9.86	9.75
Printing and Publishing	364.49	360.80	386.12	38.9	33.5	33.2	9.37	10.77	11.63

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Research and Statistics
Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

Congressional Information
Service
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Bethesda, MD 20814

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1992 from	
		Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992		Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992		Mar. 1991	Jan. 1992		Mar. 1991	Jan. 1992
All items (1982-84=100)	139.3	3.2	0.5	137.0	3.0	0.4	134.5	1.9	0.6	132.3	1.7	0.5
All items (1967=100)	417.2	-	-	408.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.7	-	-	214.9	-	-
Food and beverages	138.8	1.8	0.5	138.4	1.7	0.4	140.5	2.0	1.3	139.9	1.3	1.4
Food	138.1	1.7	0.4	137.7	1.5	0.4	141.5	2.1	1.4	140.4	1.4	1.5
Food at home	137.5	1.1	0.7	137.0	1.0	0.6	134.9	- 0.6	2.1	134.3	- 0.7	2.0
Food away from home	140.1	2.6	0.1	139.9	2.6	0.1	150.8	4.6	0.9	152.1	4.7	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	146.7	3.2	0.7	146.6	3.2	0.9	130.7	1.8	0	131.9	0.9	0.2
Housing	136.6	3.0	0.4	134.0	2.9	0.3	126.6	3.3	0.5	126.2	3.3	0.5
Shelter	150.4	3.6	0.4	146.4	3.6	0.4	130.1	3.7	0.7	130.2	3.7	0.7
Renters' costs 1/ 2/	161.2	3.3	0.6	141.2	3.3	0.5	133.9	3.7	1.1	127.1	3.8	1.0
Rent, residential	146.4	3.1	0.5	146.0	3.2	0.6	125.7	4.4	1.0	125.7	4.4	1.0
Apparel and upkeep	133.4	3.6	2.5	132.1	3.6	2.6	140.7	- 2.0	0.2	140.5	- 1.3	0
Transportation	124.4	1.7	0.2	123.2	1.7	0.2	125.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	121.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Medical care	187.3	7.8	0.6	186.8	7.9	0.6	171.0	6.6	0.8	169.9	6.6	1.0
Entertainment	141.2	3.3	0.4	139.7	3.2	0.4	127.8	- 0.8	1.3	128.7	- 0.7	1.3
Other goods & services	179.8	7.1	0.2	179.7	6.9	0.2	162.0	0.1	- 0.1	160.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.718	- 3.1	- 0.6	$.730	- 2.9	- 0.4	$.743	- 2.0	- 0.7	$.756	- 1.7	- 0.4

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Mar. 1992 from -- Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1977=100	All items	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1992	Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100)	135.5	2.7	0.4	219.8	134.2	2.8	0.4	217.3
Less than 50,000 pop.	133.6	2.1	0.4	217.0	133.7	2.0	0.3	216.5
50,000-450,000 pop.	134.6	3.1	0.4	217.9	134.5	3.1	0.4	217.7
450,000-1,200,000 pop.	137.0	3.2	0.5	223.7	133.8	3.0	0.5	216.9
1,200,000 or more pop.	136.0	2.5	0.4	219.5	134.4	2.5	0.4	217.8

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

CPI HOTLINE NUMBER IS 404-347-3702

Department of Employment Security, March 1992, Publication Auth. No. 333160; 1,500 copies in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.31 per copy.

For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, TN 37245-1000. (615) 741-1729.